

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Turkish Government acknowledges its inability to accept the proposition of the guaranteeing powers for the settlement of the Eastern question. The reason assigned for this is that it has little control over its barbarian subjects, and fears the result should the advice of Christian Europe be accepted. Coincident with the above announcement comes a dispatch stating that the Powers are preparing another note renewing their propositions, accompanying them with suggestive hints as to the grave consequences that may ensue in the event of the Porte's second refusal to accept them.

A Constantinople dispatch reports that a strong war spirit is manifested by the populace. A commencement of hostilities with Russia would be welcome to the Mussulmans, and is considered by them unavoidable.

Russia and Austria are rapidly placing their armies on a war footing.

Late advices from Havana state that the Cuban insurgents are unusually bold and aggressive; that they have shown themselves in localities where they were not at all expected, and that they have recently gobbled up a good-sized Spanish garrison, kept the troops as prisoners, and liberated the officers on parole. It is also said that the troops sent from Spain are wholly unreliable, many of them deserting, and still a large number of them becoming inebriated on account of hard usage.

The old jealousy between the native and imported soldiery is becoming intensified by alleged partiality shown to the foreigners, and, owing to this unsettled condition of affairs in the Spanish camp, it is predicted that the patriots will cause much trouble during the coming winter campaign.

A London dispatch of the 7th inst. says: "Lord Derby's dispatch to Sir Henry Elliott regarding the Bulgarian atrocities was issued last night. The British Ambassador is directed to demand a personal audience with the Sultan, communicate Baring's report, demand reparation of the houses and churches, provide for the restoration of the industries, and give assistance to the persons who have been reduced to poverty."

The Mexican Congressmen propose to save themselves the trouble and expense of going before the people as candidates for re-election, by the simple process of passing a law declaring themselves re-elected.

It is reported from Madrid that Jovellar has resigned the government of Cuba, and is to be succeeded by Martinez Campos, one of the ablest generals of the royal army, who particularly distinguished himself in the war against the Carlist rebels. The recent sudden development of vitality among the insurgents in Cuba has probably been a surprise to the home government, as it certainly has been to the rest of the world.

England has just shipped 2,000,000 cartridges to Turkey.

A draft is in progress in Spain, the design being to reinforce the army operating in Cuba. On Sunday the 8th inst., 24,000 conscripts were drawn for this service, making 40,000 in all now on their way or to be embarked immediately—a force sufficient, under vigorous handling, to sweep the last rebel into the sea in a month.

The cable announces the death of ex-Sultan Murad, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and George Heinrich Pertz, the German historical writer.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

## East.

During the month of September the extraordinary number of 2,130,991 people paid their half dollar and passed into the National Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Thursday, Oct. 5, was Rhode Island's day at the Centennial. The entire State turned out, and it is stated that the day's receipts were increased at least three dollars in consequence.

In Union county, Conn., three persons—Miss Louisa Crane, Miss Emma Baker, and a boy named George Melville—have been fatally poisoned by eating toad-stools, supposing them to be mushrooms.

A horrible casualty is reported from New York. A fire broke out on the German bark Europa, at pier No. 43, East river. She was in the dry-dock, being calked, when a large quantity of hemp took fire. John Casey, a calker, was fatally burned, and John Silver, another workman, probably fatally. After a short time the flames were extinguished, and the firemen examined the hold, when they discovered the horribly-burned bodies of Thomas Ingraham, Lewis Sullivan, George Hill, William Furlong, and James McDonald, workmen employed in making the repairs. The Europa was engaged in the petroleum trade, and the timbers being saturated with the oil the flames spread with frightful rapidity, cutting off all escape of the men working below. The victims were all married men, with large families.

A shocking casualty occurred in a coal mine near Pottsville, Pa., last week. Three loaded cars that were being hoisted out of the middle Lehigh colliery were precipitated to the bottom of the breaking of the rope, and four miners were instantly killed.

New York papers announce the death of John F. Cleveland, a brother-in-law of Horace Greeley, and for thirty years a member of the editorial staff of the Tribune.

## West.

Albert A. Woodward, the Clerk of the old New York Board of Supervisors under the Tweed regime, who has been wanted for several years, was arrested at the Palmer House, in Chicago, last week. He was traveling under the assumed name of A. Wallace, and represented himself as an Englishman. Woodward was Tweed's confidential man in the division of the proceeds of the ring, and was deeply involved in all the great rascality of the ring. He has been taken back to New York to answer for his crimes.

The Chicago Tribune reports "the freight business on the various roads leading to the East has greatly picked up during the last week or two, and an immense amount of grain is going forward. There has been no change in rates—20 cents per 100 pounds still being charged on grain to New York. These rates, however, are not strictly maintained, and it is

known that contracts are being made as low as 16 cents per 100 pounds to New York."

The Chicago papers report more strangers in that city than at any time for the past two or three years.

A convention of Governors of Western States and Territories is called, to meet at Omaha, Neb., on the 25th of October, to consider the grasshopper question, and devise some way of relief from the ravages of those pests.

Snow fell in Northern Michigan to the depth of four or five inches on the 5th inst.

Miss Lucille Western, the well-known actress, has sued the Milwaukee Times for \$10,000 damages, for charging that she appeared on the stage in that city in a state of inebriety.

The late Indian scare in Southwestern Colorado and New Mexico has resulted in the disarming of all the hostiles in that section of the country by the military of Col. Hatch. At one time there was a prospect of an insurrection among the Utes, but it has now entirely quieted down. The Indians near the Cheyenne agency, in the Indian Territory, have also been disarmed in order to prevent an uprising.

The telegraph line between Cheyenne and Fort Fetterman was recently cut by Indians, who attacked a hay ranch near the fort, wounding one man and killing one horse. Several Indians were killed during the fight.

The city of Cleveland, Ohio, was visited last week by a disastrous conflagration. About a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

A man named Rhode, who was herding cattle near a ranch on Horsehoe river, forty miles northwest of Fort Laramie, was recently killed, scalped, and had his ears cut off by Indians.

At Beaver, Utah, a few days ago, Judge Boreman passed sentence upon John D. Lee for participation in the Mountain Meadows massacre nineteen years ago. In doing so he called attention to the atrocity of the crime, the inability heretofore of the authorities to procure evidence that the conspiracy to murder was widespread; that he was finally offered up as a sacrifice to popular indignation, but that others equally guilty might hereafter expect punishment. The prisoner, having the right under the laws of the Territory to choose death by hanging, shooting or beheading, and having chosen to be shot, was sentenced to be shot to death Jan. 26, 1877.

The People's Bank of Manchester, Washenaw county, Mich., was robbed a few nights ago by unknown parties, all the money, except a little silver and pennies, being taken. The bank was entered by a back door, and the safe blown open. The explosion was heard by different parties in town, but no alarm was given. No clue to the robbers yet. The amount taken is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

## South.

Two freight trains on the Jackson railroad collided near New Orleans the other day. Eleven cars loaded with cotton and miscellaneous merchandise, including coal oil, matches, and powder, were burned or blown to pieces. The explosion of the powder is described as terrific.

The city of Houston, Texas, was visited last week by a disastrous conflagration. Some of the finest business structures in the town were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$350,000.

A fire at Pine Bluff, Ark., last week, destroyed property of the estimated value of \$125,000.

The steamboat Southern Belle was recently burned in the Mississippi river near Plaquemine, La. The boat and cargo were totally destroyed, and several lives were lost.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

The city is rapidly filling up with its regular population, a large portion of which shuns the city in the summer time.

President Grant and family have returned to Washington from Long Branch.

The President has pardoned William S. Bodenheimer, who pleaded guilty of embezzling public money while he was a Receiver of the Land-Office at Springfield, Mo., and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$15,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made another call for the redemption of \$10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

Gen. N. P. Banks has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth Massachusetts District.

There is a lively triangular fight going on in the Seventh Massachusetts Congressional District. Gen. Ben Butler was nominated by the regular Republican Convention, but his candidacy being distasteful to many Republicans of the district, a consultation was held, resulting in the placing of Judge Hoar in the field. Mr. Tarbox, the present Representative, has been renominated by the Democrats of the district.

The Missouri Prohibitionists met in State Convention at St. Louis last week and placed a Presidential electoral ticket in the field.

The official vote of Maine shows the majority of Connor over Talbot, for Governor, to be 15,037.

## MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

A cable dispatch from Madrid says all the differences between Spain and the United States have been arranged, and that the most cordial relations now exist between the two Governments.

Montgomery Blair is writing a life of Andrew Johnson.

A passenger train the Great Western railway of Canada ran off the track with fatal results near Paris, Ont., a few days ago. The train rolled down a high embankment, the baggage-car took fire, and in a very short time it, together with two passenger coaches, was consumed. Driver Cooper, fireman Irving, baggageman Wright, express-messenger Andrews, and a man supposed to be named McBride, in the employ of Hendrie & Co., at Detroit, and who was riding in the baggage-car at the time of the accident, were killed. None of the passengers were hurt, beyond a few scratches.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was held in Philadelphia last week.

The Philadelphia Times relates that "A lady, quite an enthusiast in art, one of those who desire to have everybody about them know what they know, introduced the statue of 'Lucifer' in Memorial hall, the other day, to the notice of a male friend as 'a most admirable categorical representation of "Spring." Some of the bystanders thought it a good joke."

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

A Saginaw justice sent a woman up for thirty days for stealing a dog-collar.

The late crop of Michigan is exceptionally large and prices are consequently low.

American loggers are preparing for the winter campaign, but it is to be a light one.

Ex-Marshal McCracken, of Bay City, is working on a saw in the Detroit House of Correction.

Mrs. PROPER COON, one of the oldest residents of Kalamazoo county, died a few days ago, aged 84.

An agricultural society has been organized in Manistee county. Its first fair was held at Bear Lake.

ARTHUR K. BARTLETT, the youthful astronomer of Battle Creek, is to take the field as a lecturer this winter.

A HOUGHTON man draws \$20,000 interest on State bonds. He is the largest creditor the State has to pay.

MR. KENZEL, of St. Charles, has made this season 6,400 gallons of blackberry wine and used fifty-six barrels of sugar.

DANIEL BURROWS, aged 84, hung himself in the bed room of his residence at Brady, Saginaw county, last Wednesday.

OLIVER CHAPOTON, Treasurer of Macomb county, was the first to make his report with the State Treasurer for the tax sales of lands.

The Ontonagon Miner hopes that the Board of Supervisors of that county will do something toward putting in good shape the L'Anse au Loup road.

Good walking horses are, perhaps, the best stock for farmers, yet only three fairs held this fall have offered premiums calculated to encourage breeding that kind of animals.

An East Saginaw officer caught an offender, but he escaped from the captor, and when found had got mired up to the neck in a swamp, and then that wag of an officer went off and left him there.

The latest dodge in the way of soliciting patronage is that of a Bay City firm, who have caught two fiery, untamed bootblacks, dressed them up nice, and make them shine up the boots of cash customers.

MUCH joy is expressed by the State papers generally at the close of the baseball season, the reports of games and the squabbles of the players having become an intolerable nuisance to both readers and spectators.

EMIL G. MELLER, the fugitive Montreal jeweler, who was brought to Detroit from St. Louis in September to answer an old charge for smuggling, escaped last Saturday night while being conducted from the Michigan Exchange to the jail.

THREE AND A HALF MILLION feet of lumber burned the other day at Lindsay & Gamber's saw-mill, about twenty miles north of Bay City. The mill did not burn. The lumber caught fire from fire in the woods, which have been raging to quite an extent in that vicinity.

This amount of salt inspected at East Saginaw during the month of September was 175,499 barrels, making a total for the year of 1,118,591 barrels. The amount for a corresponding period last year was 869,590 barrels, showing an increase this year to date of 249,001 barrels.

THE ESCANABA blast furnace was sold recently at a bankrupt sale in Pittsburgh, and was purchased by A. B. Meeker, of Chicago, for \$91,000, subject to a mortgage of \$14,000. It will in all probability be put in operation as early as a date as possible, as Mr. Meeker is the controlling spirit of the Menominee, Green Bay and De Pere furnaces.

GAMBLERS appear to be numerous at Manistee. On Wednesday of last week a poor woman on her way to the market was attacked on the highway and robbed of \$5; during the same week two old ladies were assailed in the street and obliged to hand over \$20, and the previous week a respectable woman going home alone in the evening was met by some men and robbed of \$50.

A MAN and wife named McKay had an altercation on the morning express going south on the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, a few days ago, and McKay either pushed his wife or she fell from the rear platform of the Pullman car. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles per hour. She was picked up in a ditch, and dangerously, if not fatally, injured.

A LITTLE SON of Frank Everhart, of Porter, Cass county, was killed, Friday, while driving home the cows. He had fastened a halter around his body, and attached the end of the strap to the cow's tail with the idea of "playing horse." The cow became frightened and ran away, dragging the lad a long distance and over various obstructions, in the course of which his skull was crushed, and the poor fellow otherwise terribly bruised.

BETTING on elections is strictly prohibited in this State. The Michigan statute books discourse thus upon the subject. (Section 7,776.) The people of the State of Michigan enact: That any person who shall either directly or indirectly bet, wager or hazard any money or other property upon the result of the election of any officer of this State or of the United States, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine at least equal in amount to the amount of money or the value of property so bet, wagered or hazarded; provided that in no case shall such fine be less than \$5 nor more than \$500."

On Friday night of last week a very destructive fire broke out at Morley, starting in the office of the National Hotel by a lamp exploding. Owing to a violent wind the fire could not be controlled until it took the entire row of buildings from the starting point to the river. Two hotels, two hardware stores and seven dwellings were destroyed. Mrs. Fairbrother and child in one of the dwelling-houses were burned to death, and the husband was badly burned in trying to save them. The losses were as follows: G. F. Cullen, \$4,000, insured for \$3,000; O. W. Caffr & Son, \$3,000, fully insured; H. Rauch, \$500; J. Dickerson, \$400; Mrs. Whalen, \$2,000; D. P. Hanson, \$3,000; W. Pierce, \$1,500; E. L. McClure, \$1,500; F. Thompson & Sons, \$3,000; R. Walker, \$1,500.

At Alpena, last Saturday morning, the boiler in Miner's saw-mill exploded, killing four men, and injuring six. Latest particulars show it to have been quite a serious affair. The killed—Andrew Tichen, Jr., William Card, and Frank Perkins. Wounded—Daniel F. Bowman, engineer, died from his wounds; John Berrell, serious wound in the head; William Irwin, scalded on the face and neck; two boys named Thompson, badly scalded and not expected to live; Louis Peak, jaw broken and not expected to live; boy named Leno, badly scalded; John Dezeyer, Robert Jones and Ru-

hard Harwood, slightly hurt. The Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict that the accident was caused by the negligence of the engineer in allowing the water to get too low in the boiler. The mill was completely wrecked, involving a loss of \$7,000.

At the Louisa County Fair a number of special premiums were offered. The Standard says: "The woman who brought the most men to the fair" failed to call for her reward. There were several competitors for the premium to the man with the longest nose, but it was justly awarded to Thomas Marsh, of Orange, whose proboscis is one of the wonders of Louisa county. "The minister who had married the most couples," "the girl with the largest feet," "the man with the poorest clothes," "the best-dressed lady," were all too modest to apply for their premiums. John B. Welch and Thomas Marsh entered for the premium to the handsomest man, but it was thought if they were the best-looking men the county could afford we had better improve some citizens. This premium was not awarded. The premium of five dollars to the best-natured baby was given to Lily Ann Fell, of Sebowa.

The schooner Middlesex, which on the 8th of September left Manistee with a load of deals for Europe, became waterlogged and was lost in the Atlantic. The crew were picked up by a passing vessel and were landed in New York. The owner of the vessel, John Wright, being among them. The boat was twenty years old, and was considered by many wholly unfit for such a trip.

## Michigan Finances.

The following is an abstract of the annual report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876:

The total bonded debt of the State is \$1,393,149.97, for the extinguishment of which there is now a sinking fund of \$116,342.87. This fund, according to article 1, section 14, of the State constitution, can be used only for that purpose.

There is also a canal fund of \$56,643.32, which can only be used for the payment of principal and interest on canal bonds, and for repairs and improvements on the canal.

The total amount of interest paid by the State on its bonded debt during the past fiscal year has been \$83,452.50, and the total amount of interest received by the State on surplus funds and specific taxes for the same time has been \$65,236.77, being deducted from the interest paid, leaves as the amount of interest really paid on the bonded debt of \$1,393,149.97 during the year only \$18,155.73, or only that amount in excess of what is received for interest.

The total amount of unmatured State bonds purchased during the year has been \$53,060, on which a premium of \$2,040.11 was paid.

The following is the amount of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876:

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1875, \$1,219,166.50  
Add receipts during the year, \$1,744,406.79  
Total, \$2,963,573.29  
Deduct disbursements same time, \$1,999,007.49  
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1876, \$1,064,565.80

ITEMS OF THE STATE DEBT—INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

Saint canal bonds, 6½ due July 1, 1876 \$46,000.00  
General loan bonds, 6½ due July 1, 1876 101,000.00  
Two million loan bonds, 6½, Jan. 1, 1878 244,000.00  
Two million loan bonds, 6½, Jan. 1, 1880 629,000.00  
War loan bonds, 7½, May 1, 1880 357,000.00  
Total, \$1,377,000.00

NON-INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Adjusted bonds due Jan. 1, 1883, \$3,000.00  
21,000 paid five million loan bonds adjustable at \$318.57 per \$1,000, 12,149.97— \$15,149.77  
Total, \$1,392,149.97

## Detroit Prices Current.

Wheat, white, per bu. \$1.07 @ 1.18  
Wheat, amber, per bu. 1.07 @ 1.18  
Corn, per bu. 75 @ 85  
Clover seed, per bu. 7.15 @ 7.25  
Timothy seed, per bu. 7.10 @ 7.25  
Oats, per bu. 70 @ 75  
Barley, per 100 lbs. 1.30 @ 1.50  
Rye, per bu. 80 @ 90  
Apples, per bu. 1.00 @ 1.15  
Beans, unpicked, per bu. 90 @ 1.20  
Beans, picked, per bu. 1.25 @ 1.30  
Butter, per lb. 19 @ 22  
Butterfat, per lb. 25 @ 30  
Cider, per gal. 5 @ 7  
Dried apples, per bu. 4 @ 4 ½  
Dried peaches, per bu. 4 @ 5  
Eggs, per doz. 17 @ 18  
Hops, per bu. 5 @ 27  
Hay, timothy, per ton. 8.00 @ 10.00  
Hay, mixed, per ton. 7.00 @ 7.75  
Hay, marsh, per ton. 5.00 @ 6.00  
Straw, per ton. 5 @ 6  
Potatoes, per bu. 7 @ 10  
Honey, comb, per lb. 17 @ 18  
Chickens, per pair. 35 @ 40  
Chickens, dressed, per lb. 9 @ 10  
Turkeys, dressed, per lb. 14 @ 15  
Turkeys, live, per lb. 8 @ 9  
Pigs, per 100 lbs. 7 @ 7 ½  
Hides, per lb. 7 @ 8  
Pelts, each. 30 @ 1.25  
Wool, unwashed, per lb. 20 @ 22  
Wool, fleece, washed, per lb. 25 @ 28  
Wool, combing, 35 @ 40  
Wool, soft, per cord. 3.00 @ 4.00  
Wool, best and staple, per cord. 7.5 @ 8.00  
Wool, hickory, per cord. 5.75 @ 6.00

## THE EASTERN IMBROGLIO.

Probability of a General European War.

The possibility of a war in Europe is now converted into an almost absolute certainty. England has expostulated with the stubborn Turk until she is tired, and now tells Russia to do what she pleases with him, only not to attempt the occupation of Constantinople. Russia will not be slow to attach to herself the disaffected provinces, and the Turks will find a different foe to deal with than the one they have been conquering and butchering for two months past. The declaration of England marks a most important era in European history. It is preliminary to the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, and the sooner that desirable result is attained the better for mankind. The Turks are, of course, no match for the Russians, and, if Austria does not interfere, the war will be of short duration. On the other hand, if Austria does assist Turkey, the Italians seem prepared to pounce upon her Adriatic provinces, inhabited by Italian-speaking people, and appropriate them. Unless Turkey yields absolutely to the dictation of Russia her doom is probably sealed, and we may expect war at once. It will be fortunate if all Europe is not drawn into the struggle. This has been the prediction of all who could look impartially at the situation from the start. Diplomats have said peace when there was no peace, and have worked energetically to make their cry a true one. War is dreaded by every people, and its terrors are every day increasing through the perfection of destructive weapons. If the present trouble extends to the limits threatened, all Europe will be involved, and next year will be a terrible one on the continent.

## FALL FASHIONS.

Autumn Styles in Bonnets and Costumes.

Jennie June's New York letter has the following hints in regard to the latest fashions:

The coming season does not promise to be a very gay one, though business has revived, and the theaters are crowded, at a time when they are usually very sparingly filled.

Women are very poor this season, even the rich women; they do nothing but inquire how they can make over their old clothes in a "stylish" yet "inexpensive" way. They look at the dark tinted fabrics in the shop windows with longing, and turn with loathing to "make over" an old dress with a material bought cheap, because it is out of date, and the color not now in demand.

If I could speak we should certainly have a remonstrance from them in regard to the wholesale slaughter which must have been perpetrated in order to produce the new things in winter hats and bonnets.

The blue-green breasts of the pea-fowl are in great demand, and even ordinary barnyard fowls, for mounting as bands, toques, crowns, and the like.

The heads and breasts of sea gulls are used, but it must be confessed that the majority of "birds" are of a mongrel sort, and would not be recognized by any student of natural history. It is sufficient if they have bills and showy plumage; the majority of buyers are not sufficiently versed in ornithology to be critical.

The sudden enterprise which has been put into "fancy" feathers, is doubtless due to the scarcity of ostrich plumes.

The newest hats have sugar-loaf crowns, and narrow brims, which are bent close to the head. The brim is bound with velvet, and is so covered with feathers, and enormous puffs of silk, traversed by metal daggers and other sugary ornaments, that it is difficult to tell of what the hat was originally composed. It is a quaint affair, much affected by young ladies, and known as the "Stanley." Differing from these are the English "soft" finished felts; the "Vandykes," whose high crowns are less stiff, and accompanied by somewhat broader, more flexible brims. These are genuine English "walking," and models for felt hats generally.

Felt is intended for service, and should not be used for dress purposes except by young girls who require only one nice hat, and whose needs, with their winter suits, are fully met by the charming pale cream, and masticurina tints, trimmed with the suit shades in velvet, such a seal brown, invisible green, and navy blue.

The "Vandyke" hat is sometimes called the "Polo." The chief novelty, however, in hats for young ladies is the "Beretta," made entirely of feathers, gray, white, blue, green, and tropical tints, or mixtures, that is, white and gray, or gray with a bronze band down the center and another forming the brim.

Costume bonnets are made in a square form, with soft crown, and narrow puffed brim, underlined with color, and overlaid with band of glossy feathers.

For winter fabrics soft woolen materials have now quite taken the place of all stiff mixed fabrics. Cashmere has superseded alpaca and French poplin, and the armura cloths must enter almost universally into the composition of winter suits. For street wear the combination of cloth with velvet promises to be very fashionable. The velvet forming the skirt, pockets, cuffs and collar, the cloth the polonaise, or pelisse, to which is added for cold weather a double "coachman's" cape.

Silk and velvet is always "well worn," but this winter these suits will be trimmed with feathers more than with fur.

Buttons both small and large appear in great variety. Many are simple molds covered with plain silk, others are crocheted, but the newer styles are composed of what is called the vegetable ivory, shaded in dark colors, pearl inlaid or shell. Smoked pearl are still much used, but these are not new.

A useful adaptation of a novel idea for ladies' underwear has been made by some American manufacturers, which ought to become very popular. It is called the "Union" suit, and consists of vest and drawers woven in one well-shaped garment, which protects the entire person and does away with the double thickness caused by the overlapping of the vest.

Indian Troubles in New Mexico.

A dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, from Leavenworth, mentions a report received there indicating fears of a general uprising among the Ute Indians in Colorado, as warriors of that tribe have been for some time in a doubtful attitude, and some fears of an outbreak have been felt in New Mexico. The Indians of that section have made several warlike demonstrations, and have come in collision with the troops more than once. From information received from New Mexico, it is extremely probable that the Indians will indulge in a general insurrection as soon as an opportunity offers, as they are, without doubt, one of the most treacherous tribes on the continent. Sheriff Gold, of La Platte county, telegraphs from Parrott City to Gov. Rountt asking for assistance, saying that the Utes number fully 2,000, and are about to make a raid on Col. Hatch, commanding the New Mexico district. He also telegraphed to Gov. Rountt, from Santa Fe, saying that if he so authorized him he would issue arms to the citizens, as the inhabitants of La Platte, Los Animas, and Parrott City were afraid of an immediate outbreak. Gov. Rountt telegraphed Gen. Pope, at Fort Leavenworth, informing him of the state of affairs and asking him to authorize Col. Hatch to issue arms to citizens, but received a reply to the effect that only the President could authorize him to do so. Gen. Pope stated, however, that Col. Hatch had enough troops at Fort Union, Wingate and Garland to suppress an outbreak should any occur.

## Condemned Money.

The sum of \$314.75 in "condemned money" was taken at the gates of the Centennial Exhibition up the 1st ult. Three-fourths of the pieces of silver had been mutilated; the remainder were counterfeit. The largest amount of counterfeit money received on one oc-

casion, \$16 50, was on New York day. The still-keepers, from whose salaries this loss is deducted, have really done excellent work, since, although 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 pieces have passed through their hands, only a few hundred have been found worthless.

## The Channel Tunnel.

The Channel tunnel between England and France will start from St. Margate's bay, and will thence proceed by a downward gradient of one in eighty for about three miles. From this point to the center of the strait, the gradient will be reduced to one in 2,640; and the French side will be constructed in precisely a similar way. Below the roadway will be the necessary drains; and at the sides will be the ventilating apparatus, consisting probably of a pipe pierced at frequent intervals, and fitted with cocks, from which the air may be turned on at needful times. The English end of the completed tunnel will be connected by a loop line with the South-eastern, and London, Chatham and Dover railways; and the French end, by similar means, with the line from Boulogne to Calais, and thence to Paris. The tunneling machinery to be used is the invention of Mr. Dickinson Brunton. It works like an auger, and cuts off the chalk in slices, which break up and fall upon an endless band communicating with wagons in the rear. Through gray chalk it advances at the rate of rather more than one yard per hour; and at this rate it would only require two years to send a driftway of nine feet in diameter from one side of the channel to the other, if a machine were started from each end. The contractors estimate that this could be done for \$800,000, and that a further expenditure of four years' time, and four millions of money, would entirely complete the work. Whether the